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NSC BRIEFING

17 January 1956

INDONESIA

- I. Indonesia's moderate, Masjumi-led cabinet has been reduced to virtual impotence by maneuvers of its National Party and Communist opposition, abetted by President Sukarno.
 - A. Whether cabinet falls shortly or survives until new parliament is seated—in March or April—largely dependent on two government parties which, like Masjumi, are Moslem—small Islamic League (PSII) and newly-important Nahdlatul Ulama (NU).
 - B. These parties, apparently at Sukarno's instigation, joined opposition's criticism of government's handling of Dutch-Indo relations.
 - C. Prime Minister has given in to their demands that negotiations with Dutch, began in December, be broken off.
- II. Opposition maneuvers are aimed at weakening position of Masjumi in negotiations for formation of new coalition cabinet, particularly to prevent its achieving an alliance with NU - a major party as result of September elections.

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в.	National	Party	spokesman	at	15	January	rally	called	for	_

cabinet's resignation.

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III. Cabinet is further weakened by disunity within Masjumi (which is actually a political federation rather than unified single party).

and forming new federation with NU and PSII.

- IV. Isolation or fragmentation of moderate Masjumi would pave way for return to National Party-NU coaltion, supported by Communists--which was arrangement prevailing in cabinet of Ali Sastroamidjojo (1953 to July 1955). Such coalition has support of President Sukarno.
 - A. At mass rally on 15 January at which National Party,
 Communist Party, and PSII leaders participated, Sukarno
 endorsed cooperation among nationalist, Communist and
 Moslem elements.

NSC BRIEFING ECRET 17 JANUARY 1956 Approved For Release 2002/05/09: CIA-RDP79R00890A000700010021-6 INDONESIA

- I. Indonesia's moderate, Masjumi-led cabinet now virtually impotent as result maneuvers by opposition National Party and Communists, abetted by President Sukarno.
 - A. Sukarno's preference for National Party and toleration of Communist activity are reinforced by Masjumi's relatively weak showing in Sep (Parliamentary) and Dec (Constituent) elections - National Party got plurality in both elections, Masjumi came second, Communists polled strong fourth.
 - B. Whether cabinet falls soon, or survives until new parliament is seated (probably Apr '56), largely in hands two government parties which, like Masjumi, are Moslem--small Islamic League (PSII) and newly-important Nahdlatul Ulama (NU).
 - C. Both parties, with push from Sukarno,

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joining opposition in criticism gov't
handling Dutch-Indo relations (particularly New Guinea issue).

- D. Prime Minister has bent to demands that talks with Dutch (begun in Dec '55) be broken off.
- II. Meanwhile, opposition trying to weaken

 Masjumi position in negotiations over

 future coalition cabinet--particularly hope
 to prevent Masjumi alliance with NU--now
 a major party (third place in '55 elections)

A.

- B. On 17 Jan, National Party Executive

 Committee called for cabinet's resignation.
- III.Cabinet's shaky position being further
 weakened by reported disunity within Masjumi
 (actually a political federation, rather

than unified, disciplined single party.
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A.

largest Masjumi member organization
(Muhammadijah) is considering withdrawing, forming new federation with NU and PSII.

- IV. Isolation or fragmentaion of moderate

 Masjumi would pave way for return to

 National Party-NU coalition, supported by

 Communists--arrangement prevailing under

 Premier Ali (1953 to July 1955).
 - A. Such coalition has support of President Sukarno.
 - B. At mass rally on 15 Jan, including
 National Party, Communist Party, and
 PSII leaders, Sukarno endorsed cooperation among nationalist, Communist and
 Moslem elements.